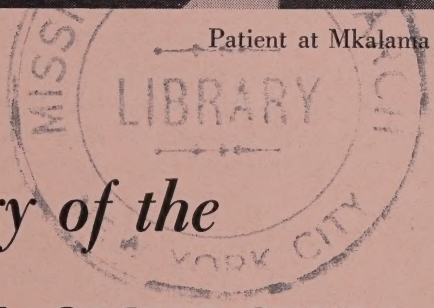




MAR 13 1957

Pam
Leper's
(uncat)

Patient at Mkalama



Ministry of the
LUTHERAN CHURCHES
to the victims of leprosy

"The Key to Leprosy is the Child"

states Dr. Robert G. Cochrane, world renowned leprologist and medical advisor to American Leprosy Missions, Inc. Most cases of leprosy are contracted in childhood, though the disease may not become apparent till later.

"If all little *children* could be separated from their infected parents, the disease could be brought under control by that means alone in due time," adds Doctor Cochrane. The separation of babies at birth from the source of contagion is an almost 100% guarantee against contagion.

Children are not only more susceptible than are adults but also are more responsive to treatment. If treated early, they may be saved entirely from the terrible deformities that plague leprosy sufferers.

These facts have brought about a change of emphasis in leprosy work. American Leprosy Missions, Inc. is helping with the care of over 2,000 uninfected *children*. Also great stress is given to early detection of the disease.

"Suffer the little *children* to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Matt. 19:14.

Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church

Tanganyika

Number of Leprosy Colonies	27
Population	7,707,000
Leprosy Cases (estimated)	100,000

It was Mwajuma's wedding day. Radiant in a white dress she had designed and painstakingly stitched, her face aglow with happiness, the beautiful, dark-skinned girl bore little resemblance to the emaciated, unhappy, often perverse and difficult patient who had come to the Augustana Lutheran Mission hospital at Mkalama in Tanganyika several years ago.

Then a zealous Moslem, Mwajuma had many troubles in addition to her illness. Her husband, also a patient, mistreated her. When her baby was taken from her to insure its safety from contagion, she was unable to adjust to its loss, which further aggravated her unhappy home life.

No one could get along with her. She was uncooperative, disobedient and stubborn. In fact, the staff at Mkalama had just about given Mwajuma up as a bad job, when she began to attend church services. Gradually a remarkable change occurred in the young girl's personality. She became gentle, kind and unselfish. When her husband finally abandoned her, leaving her destitute, her Christian neighbors, who had come to love the new Mwajuma, gave liberally of their means to support her.

She, in turn, began to do things for the community. She learned to weave and then started a class for the rest of the women. When the school children had a party at the close of the term, Mwajuma was there to do the cooking.

Now the transformed young girl is starting a new life with a brand new husband, one of the community's medical workers, and new hope in her heart for spiritual as well as physical health.

The happy ending to Mwajuma's story is a rather common one in all the Lutheran mission settlements in the British Mandated Territory of Tanganyika. And it is due as much to the dedicated work of the religious director and the nursing staff, two of whom are supported by American Leprosy Missions, as it is to the effective action of the sulfone drugs supplied by the government.

The beginnings of this work go back to 1937 when 125 patients were treated in a small clinic near the Kiomboi Hospital. Within the space of seventeen years it has expanded to the present five settlements with a total of more than 1200 patients.

In 1953 the Kwamhafa and Mlalo colonies, in the Lushoto District, which had formerly belonged to German missions and had been assigned temporarily to the Augustana Mission, were transferred to the administration of the National Lutheran Council.

The other three settlements — **Mkalama, Mkeo and Tintigulu** — stayed under the direction of the Augustana Lutheran Mission and continued until 1955 as farming communities, where government agriculturists held classes teaching the latest farming and dairy methods. But ever increasing droughts and the basically poor soil caused the government to request the closing of Mkeo and Mkalama and the establishment of a new settlement in another part of the province with good soil and adequate water supply.

Plans now call for a joint project of government, mission, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and American Leprosy Missions in which ALM, with the help of a \$10,000 gift from the Doris Duke Foundation, will bear the main burden of construction expenses, amounting to about \$15,000 a year for three years. BELRA will provide a builder, and the Tanganyika government will give the land, which is near the existing Augustana hospital at Iambi, and will create a water supply by building a series of dams.

American Leprosy Missions will also give \$20,000 toward maintenance, including salaries of a doctor, two nurses and an agriculturist.

In 1957, ALM's technical medical advisor, Dr. Robert G. Cochrane, plans to visit the new site and lay down sound policies of organization and medical work.

Staff members: Dr. Stanley W. Moris, medical officer. For Mkalama, (till it is closed) Rev. Robert Ward, religious director, Miss Greta Ekstrand and Miss Lavinia Holcomb, nurses. For Tintigulu, Rev. Douglas Lundell, religious director and Miss Veda Hult, nurse.

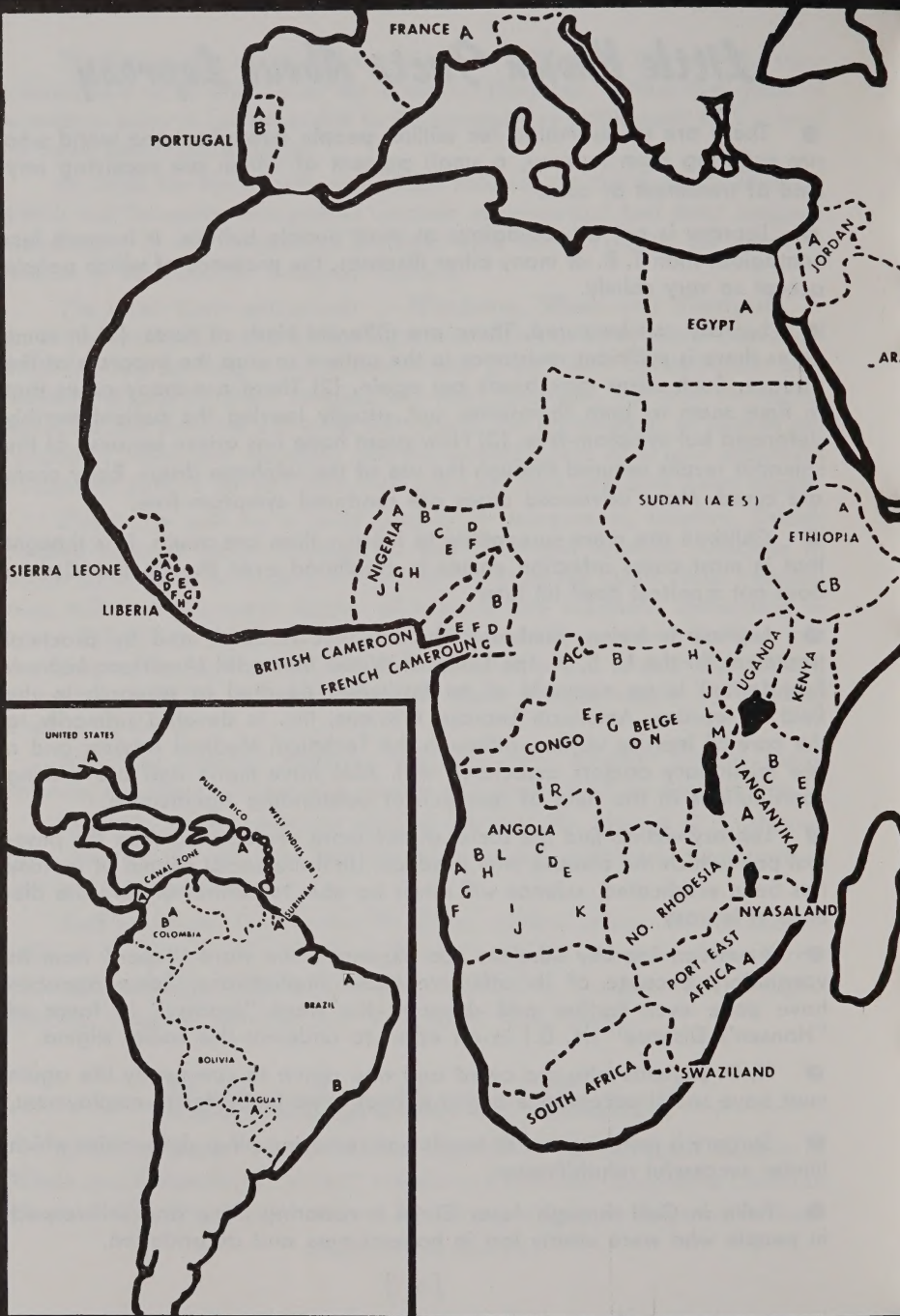
National Lutheran Council

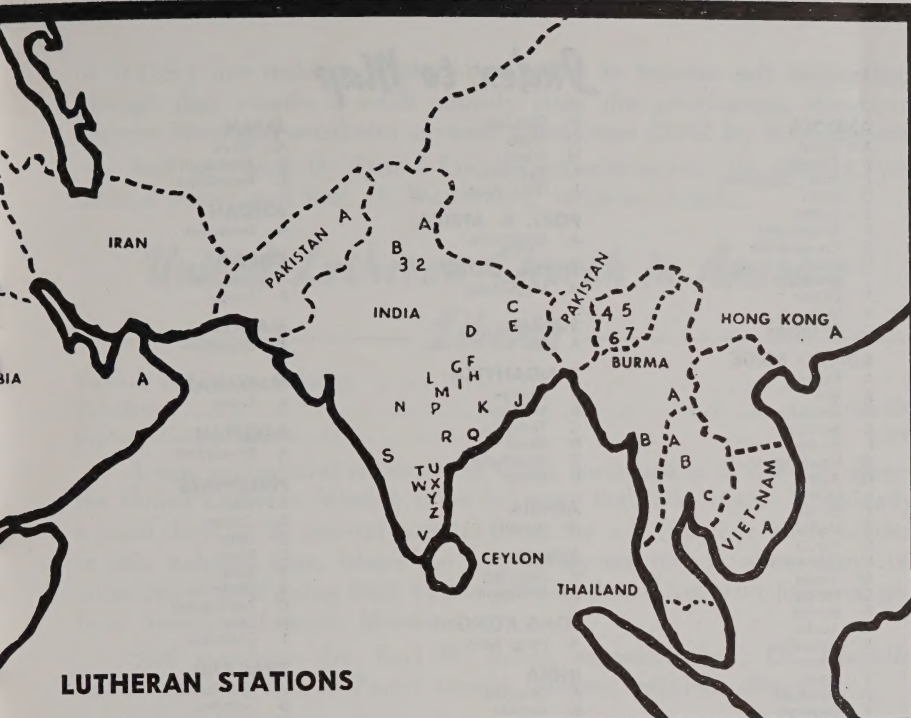
In the mountains of the Lushoto District are the two small colonies of **Mlalo** and **Kwamhafa**, recently transferred from the Augustana Lutheran Mission. The 74 patients, who are improving rapidly on Dapsone (a form

(Continued on page 7)

Little Known Facts About Leprosy

- There are an estimated ten million people throughout the world who are suffering from leprosy, a small percent of whom are receiving any kind of treatment or care.
- Leprosy is not as contagious as most people believe. It is much less contagious than T. B. or many other diseases, the presence of which people accept so very calmly.
- Leprosy can be cured. There are different kinds of cures. (1) In some cases there is sufficient resistance in the patient to stop the progress of the disease. Such cases may break out again. (2) There are many cases that in time seem to burn themselves out, usually leaving the patient terribly deformed but symptom-free. (3) Now great hope has arisen because of the splendid results secured through the use of the sulphone drugs. Early cases are cured. More advanced cases are rendered symptom-free.
- Children are more susceptible to leprosy than are adults. It is thought that in most cases infection comes in childhood even though the disease does not manifest itself till later.
- Leprosy is being combatted by scientific research and by practical treatment. In the U. S. A. the Leonard Wood Memorial (American Leprosy Foundation) is an example of an institution devoted to research in the field of leprosy. American Leprosy Missions, Inc. is devoted primarily to the care of leprosy victims, although the Technical Medical Advisor and a few missionary doctors associated with ALM have made and are making contributions in the field of research of outstanding significance.
- Leprosy victims find the social stigma more excruciating than the physical pain which the disease may produce. Until the social stigma of leprosy has been eradicated, science will never be able to control or cure the disease of leprosy.
- American Leprosy Missions has expunged the word "leper" from its vocabulary because of its offensive social implications. Some agencies have gone even farther and dropped the word "leprosy" in favor of "Hansen's Disease" (H. D.) in an effort to undercut this social stigma.
- H. D. patients who are cured and who return to community life again must have social acceptance and a normal opportunity for re-employment.
- Surgery is restoring use of hands and removing other deformities which hinder successful rehabilitation.
- Faith in God through Jesus Christ is restoring hope and self-respect in people who were utterly lost in hopelessness and degradation.





LUTHERAN STATIONS

INDIA

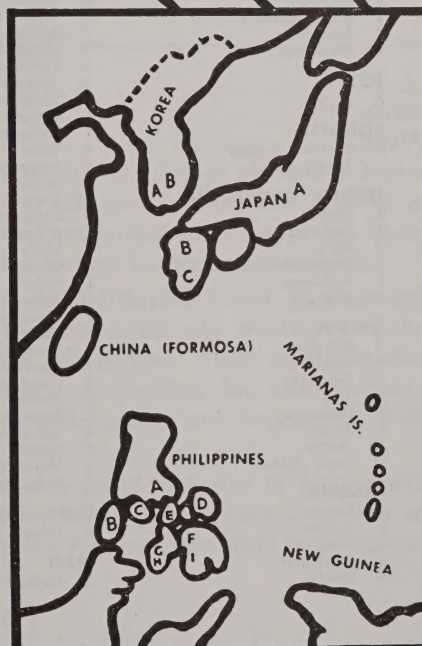
- T Kodur
- K Salur

LIBERIA, AFRICA

- F Zorzor

TANGANYIKA, AFRICA

- E Kwamhafa
- B Mkalama
- F Mlalo
- C Tintigulu



Index to Map

ANGOLA

- A Cubal
- B Elende
- C Mte. Esperanca
- D Boma
- E Luonze
- F Quilengues
- G Caluquembe
- H Dondi
- I Cavangu
- J Catota
- K Muie
- L Chissamba

CONGO BELGE

- A Karawa
- B Bili
- D Monieka
- E Baringa
- F Wema
- G Mondombe
- H Aba
- I Lolwa
- J Oicha
- K Mambasa
- L Katwa
- M Nyankanda
- N Tunda
- O Minga
- P Bulape
- Q Luebo
- R Kamayala
- S M'boi
- V Kama
- W Lubondai
- X Kapanga
- Y Banza Manteke
- Z Sona Bata
- 1. Malingwia

EGYPT

- A Asyut

ETHIOPIA

- B Southern Colony
(Shashamane)

FRENCH CAMEROUN

- A Garoua
- B Ngaoundere
- D Metet
- E Sakbayeme
- F Ndjazeng
- G Elat

LIBERIA

- A Kailahun
- B Mbalomah
- C Gappeter
- D Yila
- E Garplay
- F Zorzor
- G Ganta
- H Cape Palmas

NIGERIA

- A Sokoto
- B Katsina
- C Kano
- D Maiduguri
- E Bauchi

- F Garkida
- G Niger
- H Alushi
- I Oyi River
- J Omu Aran

PORT. E. AFRICA

- A Inhambane

SIERRA LEONE

- A Magburaka

SUDAN

- A Abri

TANGANYIKA

- A Sikonge
- B Mkalama
- C Tintigulu
- D Mkeo
- E Kwamhafa
- F Mlalo

ARABIA

- A Muscat

BURMA

- A Kengtung
- B Moulmein

HONG KONG

- A Hong Kong

INDIA

- A Chandag
- B Ambala
- C Muzaffarpur
- D Allahabad
- E Saldoha
- F Champa
- G Takhatpur
- H Chandkhuri
- I Mungeli
- J Hatigarh
- K Salur
- L Rajnandgaon
- M Raipur
- N Kothara
- P Dhamtari
- Q Pithapuram
- R Akidu
- S Miraj
- T Kodur
- U Vellore
- V Manamadura
- W Karigiri
- X Kavanur
- Y Ranipet
- Z Wandiwash
- 2. Almora
- 3. Roorkee
- 4. Santipara
- 5. Jarhat
- 6. Makunda
- 7. Kangpokpi

INDO CHINA

- A Pakse

IRAN

- A Meshed

JAPAN

- A Tokyo
- B Kumamoto
- C Kagoshima

JORDAN

- A Jerusalem

KOREA

- A Soonchun
- B Taegu

MALAYA

- A Singapore

MARIANAS

- A Tinian

PAKISTAN

- A Rawalpindi

PHILIPPINES

- A Tala
- B Culion
- C Iloilo
- D Bicol
- E Cebu
- F Dansalan
- G Zamboanga
- H Jolo
- I Cotabato

THAILAND

- A Chiangmai
- B Sukothai
- C Khonkaen

FRANCE

- A Valbonne

PORTUGAL

- A Guia
- B Vieira de Leiria

UNITED STATES

- A Carville

CANAL ZONE

- A Palo Seco

PUERTO RICO

- A Rio Piedras

BOLIVIA

- A Cochabamba

BRAZIL

- A Sao Luiz (Bom Fim)
- B Rio de Janeiro

COLOMBIA

- A Agua de Dios
- B Cachipay

PARAGUAY

- A Barrio Grande

SURINAM

- A Paramaribo

of D.D.S.) are making a determined effort to become self supporting. Though they receive a small subsidy from the government, American Leprosy Missions contributes annually a little over \$2282 for their support.

Staff members: Dr. Daniel Friberg, superintendent; Dr. Donald Fox, medical officer, and Rev. H. Waltenberg, religious director.

United Lutheran Church in America

Liberia

Number of Leprosy Colonies	5
Population	1,648,000
Leprosy Cases (estimated)	2,300

A new agricultural settlement is under construction at **Zorzor**, where the United Lutheran Mission cares for more than 50 patients. Originally a small clinic in the general hospital there, the new village is sorely needed in this endemic area, where the nearest leprosarium is more than 100 miles away. It is being built by the patients themselves with financial aid from American Leprosy Missions.

Staff members: Dr. Earl W. Reber, superintendent; Dr. Franklin Keller, medical officer; Pastor Gerald Currens, religious director.

India

Number of Leprosy Colonies	85
Population	361,900,000
Leprosy Cases (estimated)	1,700,000

In the heat and dust of South India, a little city of gardens provides an oasis of Christian love and health for 100 men, women and children at **Salur** in Andhra State. Formerly a Schleswig-Holstein colony, this beautiful hospital community is now under United Lutheran supervision.

Dazzling whitewashed cottages amid well-tended flower gardens and blossoming fruit trees bear witness to the interest and enterprise of the patients — the crippled as well as the able-bodied. Their creativity and cooperative spirit find outlet in dramatic productions for which scenery and costumes, as well as the acting and casting are improvised with originality.

A remarkable instance of these sick people's desire to help others was shown during World War II, when every patient gave a portion of his pitifully meager allowance to help the refugees who were pouring into that area from Burma.

In 1953 morale had reached a new level because of the successful tendonoplasty operations for contracted fingers; and a new operating room is being built to enlarge the scope of this important aspect of medical therapy. As a result of the sulfone treatment, thirty patients were discharged as symptom free in 1956.

Owned by the Mission to Lepers (London), Salur receives a joint annual grant of \$3360 from the London body and American Leprosy Missions.

Staff members: Rev. J. C. Peery, superintendent.

American Lutheran Church

India

(See page 7 for statistics)

Twenty-four Indian children will have a better chance to develop into healthy, useful citizens of the new India because of the help given recently by a group of sympathetic young Americans. Hearing of the urgent need for special children's quarters at the American Lutheran Mission's settlement at **Kodur**, South India, the Junior Mission Band of the church got busy and raised the necessary funds to build a children's block. Pride and joy of Kodur children, the new building has a central classroom with sleeping rooms on either side for boys and girls.

Not to be outdone another group of American children in a daily vacation Bible school raised funds for two water buffalo so that the sick children in Kodur's hospital could have fresh milk to drink, an important aid to recovery.

These are only two instances of the multitude of American gifts, large and small, which have brightened the lives of both adults and children since the first few suffering victims of Hansen's disease were given shelter at Kodur in 1896.

Called Kruppapalle (Village of Grace), the hospital community has increased in size during the years from about 40 patients to the present figures of 117 residents and 36 outpatients. The outpatient clinic was established as a result of the recent government regulation requiring non-infectious cases to live outside the colony, coming in only for treatment.

Staff members: Rev. Leonard J. Schulz, superintendent; Dr. A. Alagiaswami, medical officer; Mrs. P. Manikamma, nurse.

Thus With Financial Aid and Technical Counseling

AMERICAN LEPROSY MISSIONS, INC. helps the missionaries of the American Churches to care for the victims of leprosy. In this way American Leprosy Missions, Inc. operates as an **AUXILIARY OF ALL BOARDS** enabling medical missionaries and others the world over to care for and often cure people with leprosy.

The hope of healing is now greater than ever before. With healing comes the necessity of rehabilitation, (1) physically, through orthopedic surgery and physiotherapy, (2) vocationally, through training to become self supporting, and (3) spiritually, through faith in Jesus Christ and through fellowship with Christians.

From where will **AMERICAN LEPROSY MISSIONS** get the money which has been promised to the missionaries for their leprosy work?

Only from the voluntary contributions of people who want to help with this work.

Does **AMERICAN LEPROSY MISSIONS** receive bequests and annuities?

Yes, write for our leaflets on this subject.

Where may gifts for leprosy work be sent?

To any accredited volunteer representative or to any address on the next page.

"Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean. And He put forth his hand and touched him saying, I will: be thou clean." Luke 5:12, 13.

Lutheran Churches gratefully acknowledge the financial aid of American Leprosy Missions, Inc. to the stations described in this leaflet.

REV. EARL S. ERB, D.D.

Executive Secretary, The Board of Foreign Missions
of the United Lutheran Church in America

REV. THEODORE P. FRICKE, D.D.

Executive Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions,
American Lutheran Church

REV. MELVIN A. HAMMARBERG, D.D.

Executive Director, The Board of World Missions
of the Augustana Lutheran Church

REV. STEWART W. HERMAN, D.D.

Department of World Missions Cooperation,
National Lutheran Council



AMERICAN LEPROSY MISSIONS, INC.

FORMERLY AMERICAN MISSION TO LEPERS, INC.

156 Fifth Ave., Suite 1134, New York 10, N. Y.